THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Whereabouts of Grant's Army—No Probability of Immediate Collision.

HANOVER JUNCTION, MAY 23.—The latest information received from the front represents the bulk of Grant's army to be near Milford depot and Bowling Green, with pickets some five or six miles this side.

The impression prevails that there is no chance of an immediate collision. Grant will probably require some time to move upon us. All quiet at 12 o'clock, M.

From Petersburg—Northern News.

PETERSBURG, MAY 23.—The New York *News*, of the 17th, has been received here. It contains nothing important from the army of the Potomac. Grant complains that heavy rains have compelled a suspension of operations. The *News* says that Grant and Stanton have both systematically misrepresented the real condition of affairs, that they published officially that Gen. Lee had abandoned Spottsylvania Court House on the 9th, that Hancock entered the place on that day, and yet on the 16th Gen. Lee was still there. The *News* places no reliance on anything emanating from such sources. Faxhall Parker of the Yankee Navy says he has cleaned the Rappahannock of torpedoes and captured a party engaged in planting them; among them, one Maxwell of the rebel navy. Sherman telegraphs that he has taken Resaca after a stubborn fight. He estimates his loss at three thousand, says he is in full pursuit of Johnston and keeps the railroad repaired within seven miles of the Yankee army's rear.

Kuntz Raiders have returned to Butler, he says they met with opposition and did not accomplish all the objects of the expedition. Sheridan has also reached Butler. He says he could see the gas lights in Richmond, had several heavy fights and was successful in all, took three hundred prisoners, was inside the rebel works, and could have taken the city but was ignorant of Butlers position. Two hundred wounded from Sigridau's command had reached Fortress Monroe, also three hundred recaptured Yankee soldiers. Butler telegraphs from Bermuda Hundreds, 9 a. m. on the 14th inst. that he had driven the rebels from their fortifications around Fort Darling and had the fort completely invested.

Sheridan destroyed a million of rations rolling stock and other property to the amount of three millions of dollars. Gold closed at one hundred and seventy-six and three quarters.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, MAY 23d.—The Senate passed a bill amending the act imposing restrictions upon foreign commerce and giving the same privileges to owners of a cargo belonging in part to any State that they would have if the Confederate States government owned a share of the cargo.

A memorial was presented from the Superintendent of the Press Association asking the privilege of allowing reporters in the field to purchase rations and forage, referred, with a bill on the same subject to the committee on military affairs.

Last Friday the House passed a bill increasing the pay of soldiers seven dollars per month.

Hon. J. T. Leach introdvced resolutions proposing the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate for peace on the basis of independence and the sovereignty of the States, which were laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury recomending a modification of the impressment law, so that transportation, clothing, and subsistence may be paid for in certificates of indebtness payable two years after peace in gold, the interest payable semi-annually in coin, valuation to be fixed at the rates of the year 1860.

From Richmond and the North—Gen. Walker Wounded.

RICHMOND, MAY 23.—Gen. Walker accidently rode into the enemy's lines during the fight of the 20th, and was fired upon. His horse was killed and he was so badly wounded in the foot as to require amputation.

Baltimore papers of the 17th received, they contain nothing important from the seat of war. Gold closed on the 16th at 175½, and all articles of prime necessity have greatly advanced on former sales.

THE SOUTHSIDE RAIDERS.

A cavalryman, whose horse was shot under him, and who was captured by the enemy, made his escape, after having been carried along with them for a number of miles. He says he had no idea of the vandalism and brutality of the wretches, until he was forced to witness it. Corn was taken, and what could not be used was scattered over the ground and trampled in the mud. Bacon and other provisions were wantonly destroyed, when there was more than they wanted at the time. Doors of dwelling houses were staved in, furniture of all kinds broken and destroyed, ladies robbed of their wardrobes, their silk dresses torn into fragments, and even the night dresses of little children stripped from their persons and carried off. Ladies were dragged out of their beds, and insulted in the most outrageous manner by these fiends of Lincoln.

These wretches have forfeited all claims to be treated as prisoners of war. We are opposed to raising the black flag—we believe our brave and honored solders in the field are opposed to it—but when such cowardly villians as Butler has let loose upon our women and children, when they fall into our hands, no mercy should be shown them.

They are not soldiers engaged in honorable warfare. They are enemies of civilization; worse than the most barbarous nations in existence. They wage war, not against armed soldiers—for one company drove them back from the Danville road—but upon aged men, helpless women, and innocent children. On one occasion, during the invasion of Spain by the French, a "raiding" company of French soldiers arrived at the house of a Spaniard. They demanded food and wine. There were but two persons in the house when the French arrived—two women, sisters. The men were in the army, or killed in battle. The demands of the soldiers were complied with; food and wine in abundance were furnished. The next day another party visited the house; it was silent. The women were gone; but the lifeless and swolen bodies of the whole party of Frenchmen attested the manner in which the women of Spain avenged their wrongs.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

☞ Gen. J. E. B. Stuart died at Richmond on Thursday night, the 13th inst., of the wound received in an engagement with the Yankee raiders, near Yellow Tavern. He was shot while preparing his lines to resist a charge of the raiders, a bullet striking the left side of his stomach. He was at once carried to Richmond in an ambulance, where the best medical aid was brought for his relief in vain.

Thus has fallen another one of the most chivalric men and heroic leaders, produced by this extraordinary war; one who had won an enviable reputation as a military leader, both in Europe and America.—*Danville Register.*

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1864. [No. 27.

From the Confederate.

ESCHEWING PERSONALITIES.—MR. HOLDEN'S OPINION OF MEN.

After stigmatizing Mr. Clay as a murderer, thief, swearer, gambler and perjurer, Mr. Holden next turned his attention to Gov. *Graham.*

Gov. Graham attacked Mr. Holden by becoming a candidate for Governor in 1844, and again in 1846; and Mr. Holden was obliged to defend himself. Of course he did so "with reluctance and regret;" but the inevitable necessity was upon him, and he meets it in this wise:

"We dare Gov. Graham to meet Mr. Shepard before the people of the West."—*Standard, May* 27th 1846.

"The truth is, Gov. Graham's principles and conduct cannot be successfully defended.

"Wm. A Graham sees the current running against him, and he is alarmed; and he is determined in his desperation to play the demagogue for a month, that he may be Governor for two years longer."—*Standard, May* 27th, 1846.

"Many Whigs are disgusted with the conduct of Gov. Graham and his little and low attacks on Mr. Shepard, and his cowardly fears of meeting him before the people.—*Standard, June* 24th, 1846.

And is this indeed Wm. A. Graham? if Gov Graham does not know this plain fact, he is too ignorant to be Governor.—*Standard July* 1st, 1846.

This is moderate for Mr. Holden. Gov. Graham may congratulate himself, that in Mr. Holden's estimation he is only a "coward, a demagogue and an ignoramus." There is no telling what he would have been, if the necessity of defending himself had devolved upon Mr. Holden the *unpleasant* duty of "inflicting further pain" on Gov. Graham

We refresh the public memory with Mr. Holden's opinion of Gov. Graham; to show the astuteness of Mr. Holden's perception and with how much and how nice a discrimination he affixes to his victims their appropriate designations. Every one will readily see how applicable to Gov. Graham, is the appelation *demagogue!* his supple and twisting ways; his ready concession of principle popular demands; his pliant, affable and familiar disposition which so readily puts all men attonce upon an equality with him; his freedom from obstinacy of opinion, and the readiness with which he subjects his thoughts to those of other men. These qualities of the demagogue in Gov. Graham readily presented themselves to the eye of so acute an observer as Mr. Holden. But if demagogue be admitted to be a proper attribute of Gov. Graham, who will question the justice or propriety of the accusation of cowardice. It took no extraordinary perception to discover this. A *coward!* why any man who will look upon Gov. Graham's form and figure, his pearson and bearing, his face and deportment, without at all investigating his life and character, can at once determine upon this point; and no man's opinion will be at all strengthened by Mr. Holden's pronouncement.

When you add to the demagogue and coward, the other character of an *ignoramus!* you have the photograph of Gov. Graham as drawn by Mr. Holden.

The people of North Carolina will not differ in their opinion upon the fidelity of the likeness; and Mr. Holden, like many other artists, may enjoy the satisfaction of having achieved a unanimous sentiment for his work.

North Carolinians, we shall continue to present to you these *defences of himself* by Mr. Holden, from time to time, against the attacks of *his enemies* in the State. Two things will be discovered in the sequel. First, that without exception, every respectable, worthy, great man in the State has been an enemy of Mr. Holden. But that is the folly and weakness of themselves. The second, that Mr. Holden when he *defends himself* against such attacks, is not particular as to the nature of the weapon he uses or the manner of its employment.

There is a consolation, however, in the reflection, "that it gives (Mr. Holden) no pleasure to inflict pain even on an enemy." Hence his kindly dealing with the Yankees. The merciful and humane man!

LITTLE STEPS TOWARDS SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.

The following list of manufactories of articles of general utility, not heretofore made in the South, we have compiled from our exchanges within the past few days. It shows that our people are really making some progress towards the independence that we have heard talked of so much. We have not included the cotton and woolen mills dotted here and there in all the States, or the Iron establishments, or the government works for making arms, powder, &c.

We have no doubt there are many other establishments of which we have seen no notice, that are adding to the resources of the country, by making articles that we have heretofore depended upon the Yankees to furnish us.

We shall add to the list from time to time as other establishments are brought to our notice:

Hat manufactory at Statesville, N. C.
Stocking Factory at Columbia, S. C.
" " at Eufaula, Ala.
" " at Danville, Va.
Bonnet Frame Factory at Newberry, S. C.
Cotton Card Factory at Greenwood, S. C.
" " " at Fayetteville, N. C.
" " " at Columbus, Ga.
" " " at Danville, Va., 2.
" " " at Selma, Ala.
Cutlery, Knives and Forks, Raleigh, N. C.
Cotton Batting Factory at Charlotte, N. C.
Corn Broom Factory at Davidson's College, N. C.
Match Factory at Danville, Va.
Blanket Factory at Montgomery, Ala.
Knitting Needles at Columbia, S. C.
Pyroligneous Acid at Columbia, S. C.
Glass manufactory at Richmond, Va.
" " at Columbus, Ga.
" " at Savannah, Ga.
Button manufactory at Columbus, Ga.
Powder manufactory at Mecklenburg, N. C.
Several Copperas mines, extensively worked in Rutherford county, N. C.
One Copperas mine in Chesterfield, S. C.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

MAD.—Among the Yankee officers now in confinement at this place, is Brigadier General Seymour, lately captured. It is reported that, on the way to Lynchburg, he was stopped a short time in Charlottesville, where he was allowed to make a speech. He declared it as his desire that Lee should whip Grant, penetrate the North and burn Philadelphia, for the reason that such a reverse would unite the Northern people and that then they would soon overrun and exterminate the rebels.

Well, Seymour wont crush the rebellion shortly, we guess. He is well provided for in one of our tobacco factories, with a floor to sleep on just as hard as he could wish it, and a fair ration of corn bread, which he probably has not been used to eating.—Doctors always diet madmen.—*Danville Register.*

☞ A rich old fellow being asked why he did not marry, replied, "Because I have no inclination for old women, and young women have no inclination for me."

From the Salisbury Watchman.

GRAND JURY OF ROWAN.

The Grand Jury of the Superior Court of Rowan, now in session, having discharged the duties pertaining to their office, take the liberty of expressing, in behalf of the people of Rowan, their entire sanction and admiration of the official course of His Excellency, Gov. Vance; and do hereby earnestly commend him to the suffrages of the citizens of the county at the next election.

Resolved, That we invite Gov. Vance to address the people at Gold Hill at such time as may suit his convenience.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Foreman and Jurors, and be published in the *Watchman*, the *Conservative* and *Confederate.*

1. M S. McKenzie, Foreman,
2. John Weddington,
3. John M. Cowan,
4. Solomon C. Rodgers,
5. J. K. Graham,
6. M. G. Morgan,
7. Henry Wilhelm,
8. Charles Holshouser,
9. Phillip Owens,
10. Peter Trexler,
11. William F. Watson,
12. Henry Barringer,
13. George M. Smith,
14. N. F. Hall,
15. Samuel Seaford,
16. E. E. Phillips,
17. John Graham,
18. Moses Powlas.

Salisbury, May 17th, 1864.

BACKING ONE'S FRIENDS.

Mr. Holden has pretended that he was not a secessionist. We have proved from the file of the *Standard* that for ten years he advocated that doctrine, that in fact it was he of all others that educated a portion of the people of North Carolina into a belief in that doctrine. His "facilities for gathering public opinion," of which he boasts, enabled him, however, to discover that secession was not popular just at the time it was put in practical operation by the cotton States. Therefore he then suddenly became opposed to secession. Those same facilities for gathering public opinion showed him that when Lincoln issued his proclamation in April, 1861, it would be popular to pledge "the last dollar and the last man" to resist, and so Mr. Holden made that pledge.—Those same facilities once more showed him that the people—everybody, man, woman and child—desired peace, and forthwith he was *par excellence* a peace man, and set to work to ridicule the "last dollar and the last man" men of whom he himself was first and chief. In this work he has been seconded most zealously by the Raleigh *Progress*, which has served as his organ during the suspension of the *Standard*: This *Progress* was also a fire-eating secessionist, and in attempting in a sort of side way to *appear* to deny the fact, the *Progress* says that the Breckenridge and Lincoln tickets were both "*sectional tickets, gotten up and advocated for no other purpose than to disrupt the old government and bring on war.*"

This is a hard hit at the *Progress'* friend Holden, who abandoned the regular nominee of his party (as he declared Douglas to be) to advocate the election of one of those sectional tickets, the Breckenridge ticket!—*Fayetteville Observer.*

DEATH OF HON. T. B. KING.

Our community was deeply pained last evening by the announcement of the intelligence that the Hon. Thomas Butler King had departed this life. Friends who arrived by the Gulf train report that he died, of typhoid pneumonia, at his temporary residence in Waresboro', a little before one o'clock Tuesday night. We had only heard of his illness the day previous, and the sad tidings of his death following in such hot haste, has filled the hearts of his friends with unexpected and the deepest sorrow.

The death of Mr. King at this particular time is a serious loss to the country. Though in retirement, few men of his day felt a deeper interest in public affairs, or were more competent to counsel in time of trouble. The bereavement to his immediate family is too full of distress for us to venture within its sacred precints. Heaven comfort them in their great calamity!

We have not the materials at hand for a more extended notice of this sad event at present.

The remains of Mr. King will arrive here to-day by the Gulf train, and the funeral services will take place at Christ Church at 5 p. m.—*Sav. Rep.*

GRANT IN BATTLE.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, describing the operations in the commencement of the first day's fight at the Wilderness, says:

At this hour the enemy has ceased to make demonstrations, and we are waiting for Hancock to join on our left. Gen. Grant is smoking a wooden pipe, his face as peaceful as a summar evening, his general demeanor indescribably imperturbable. I know, however, that there is great anxiety that Hancock should fall into position, for it is believed that the entire rebel force is massing upon us.

Other accounts say that Grant "splices the main brace" very freely before going into battle, and indulges in copious potations of what is called "fighting whiskey," afterwards, and that after the battle is joined he knows and gives only one order—"send the men in—send the men in!"

A gentleman from Southwest Virginia, says that in the fight near Wytheville, in which Morgan's cavalry put Averill to rout and flight, our loss was about 50 killed and 150 wounded; while the Yankees lost 80 killed, 300 wounded, and a total, including prisoners, of about 600. Our men had marched rapidly, and came suddenly upon the enemy's advance The latter supposing them to be the neighborhood home guards, derisively called to them to come on; but when our men fearlessly accepted the invitation, crying out at the same time, that they were Morgan's men, the Yankees were seized with terror, and fled at top-speed.

Brother, sister, reader, when next you retire to your closet for secret communion with our common Father above, offer an earnest, sincere petition to heaven for our soldiers in Lee's, Johnston's and Beauregard's armies, that they may endure the hardness through which they are passing, and gain the victory over our enemies. Pray for them—they need and crave your prayers. Pray for the wounded, that they may be patient and resigned, and that their wounds may be speedily healed. Pray for the wives, children, parents and sisters that have been bereaved. Many have fallen to rise no more until the general resurrection. How much their friends need your sympathy and prayers! Think of this, and may the ear of our merciful Father be open to our cries.—*Christian Sun.*

NORFOLK.—A rumor, which we give precisely as we got it, and which must be seasoned with as many "grains of salt" as suits the taste of the reader, is afloat that the Yankees are removing "big guns" from Norfolk, and that Union men are packing up.—*Petersburg Register.*

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May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

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Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

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Eastern Ward—Dr. W. B. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

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K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

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Watchman—E. A. Johnson, Wm. Beavers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

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Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

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The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willis J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

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21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23			Chas C Blacknall,
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,	John T Jones,	Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm R Cressman,	Jas J Pfohl,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32	Ed C Brabble,	David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Clark M Avery,	Rom V Cowa,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W E J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John B Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singletary,	Tazc L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Cruson,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hull,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford,
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph A Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae. Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnston's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 51st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 58th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 22th, 45th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hills Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 8th, 46th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 28th, is in Leion's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battallon are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 35th and 49th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's, Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 24, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL C. FOWLE.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" " 3 months,	8 00
" " 6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months,	3 00
" " 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, which they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

May 9th, 1864.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgmeet, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South- they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such mon as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL DESPISE THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C. FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress, January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation*; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress, same date.*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress, February 20, 1861.*

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * * —*Progress, February 23d*, 1861.

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress, same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d*, 1861.

The Game of Brag.

HOLDEN and his organ, the *Progress*, are making fine music with their wind-instruments. The *Progress* man, now and then, gets a letter from a dissatisfied soldier, or a croaking *stay-at-home* patriot, and forthwith begins, "both the soldiers in the army and the peoplo at home are for HOLDEN"—"HOLDEN is the people's man"—"VANCE knows his administration is unpopular," and then HOLDEN comes in with his chorus, "Well done PENNINGTON"—"Hurrah for HOLDEN!"

Now everybody knows that HOLDEN has been at this same sort of game for twenty years—ever since he turned Democrat. When he professed to be converted to conservatism, we hoped he had been cured of his old tricks—but, alas! he held out quite as long as we expected. HOLDEN would not be HOLDEN if he could stick long at anything. To be a weathercock is in his bone—it is in his nature, whether we consider him politically or otherwise. But in one respect he is consistent, to-wit: in constantly blowing his own horn, for he seems to believe, verily, that "the man that bloweth not his own horn, the same shall not be blown."

As to our neighbor of the *Progress*, he seems to think that the science of politics consists altogether in a skillful use of *gass*-bags and wind-pipes. As for sound logic, reason, or common sense, he has no use for either. He has banished them from his sanctum—if, indeed, they ever paid him a visit. He calls himself a "*public man*". Why should a newspaper editor be called a "public man?" Public men become so either directly or indirectly by the suffrages of the people. Who voted him into the chair editorial? We thought it was the peculiar boast of editors, as such, to be "private gentlemen," and not "public functionaries." But as our neighbor considers himself a "public man," we will for the future consider him so too, and consequently regard and use him as public property—which, of course, he will not object to. As we feel authorized in speaking of the editor of the *Standard*, since he has become a candidate for Governor, as HOLDEN or *Mr.* HOLDEN, so, for the future, since the editor of the *Progress* publishes himself a "public man," we can, with propriety, speak of him as PENNINGTON or *Mr.* PENNINGTON.

Par nobile fratrum! What a pair of loving twin-brothers! "Gass and brass" is their motto They have come deliberately to the conclusion that a bare assertion, totally destitute of foundation, if well adhered to and preserved in, is better than the truth. The wish being farther to the thought with them, they only have to wish a particular state of facts, or a particular result, and forthwith they proclaim that wish to the people as a substantial living reality.—Mr. HOLDEN wishes and hopes the people and army are for him, and forthwith the declaration appears in the *Standard* and *Progress*, that "the people and the army are all for HOLDEN!"

Now we "happen to know" that neither the people nor the army are for HOLDEN. The case is entirely different. These "twin-brothers" wish to substitute the exception for the rule. Gov. VANCE is giving entire satisfaction to the people at home and the soldiers in the army, and the game of *brag* HOLDEN and PENNINGTON are now playing is perfectly well understood, both at home and in the army.—We repeat, the thing is played out. Our information is that VANCE will sweep both the army and the State.

It will be remembered that, a few days ago, the *Progress* published a letter purporting to have been written at Amity Hill, Iredell county, saying that VANCE would not get more than 150 votes in that county. We knew at the time that the facts were altogether different, and below we give an extract from a letter received from an intelligent and reliable gentleman in Iredell county, contradicting the statement made in that letter:

STATESVILLE, May 21st, 1864.

* * * I notice in the "Progress" a communication purporting to be from a correspondent at "Amity Hill," Iredell county, saying that Gov. Vance was losing votes every day, and perhaps may get one hundred or one hundred and fifty votes in this county. This is not the sentiment of Iredell county. There are some Holdenites in Iredell, in and about Amity Hill, but they do not represent the popular feeling of Iredell, neither are they capable of judging the popular sentiment, which is, without doubt, nearly unanimous for Gov. Vance. The people of this county will think for themselves, and not depend on Mr. Holden for advice.

Mr. Holden thinks because he HAS HAD a large list of subscribers, for the last two years, from Iredell, that every man who takes his paper will vote for him. I assure you this is not the case, and the will find it so when the votes are polled.

Public sentiment is altogether in favor of Gov. Vance.

There is about as much truth in the "Amity Hill" letter as in any of the numerous "extracts" that are furnished from time to time in the *Standard* and *Progress*.

Holden's Apology for his Late Manifesto.

Stung to the quick by the exposures of Governor VANCE'S speeches before the people, and alarmed at the powerful effect produced by these speeches, Mr. HOLDEN came out with his manifesto addressed "to the Conservatives of North Carolina" in the *Standard* of the 20th inst. Afraid of the Waterloo defeat he must meet with, if he should meet Gov. VANCE before the people, he assails and misrepresents him in the columns of the *Standard*. His apology for this manifesto is the funniest thing out. Here it is:

"I understand a plan is on foot to induce or require me to withdraw from the contest for Governor, and this fact will furnish my apology for addressing you in this mode and on this occasion."

A plan on foot! Who started the plan? The friends of Gov. VANCE would not give a *baubee* to push Mr. HOLDEN off the track. No office in their gift would they confer on him to satisfy his vaulting ambition. Let him run, if he desires to break his neck. There is no stopping him. He wanted to finish himself after the gubernatorial chair long ago, by a tilt against Gov. ELLIS; but his more prudent friends held him back. But now the metal of the steed has gotten up so high, he must either break his neck or his legs by kicking. So let him run.—By the time Gov. VANCE is done with him the steed will be so gaunt and windsbroken he will hardly be fit for the scavenger birds.

But to be serious. Gov. VANCE has given such universal satisfaction to the people as Governor, every fair-minded man in the State desires that, according to common custom, and courtesy, he should serve a second term. If Mr. HOLDEN'S friends were opposed to Gov. VANCE'S serving two years more, why did they not declare their opposition before Mr. HOLDEN declared himself a candidate?

When Mr. HOLDEN so declared himself, thousands of the Conservatives regretted it—deeply regretted it. Why? First, they regretted it on Mr. HOLDEN'S own account. Many of them were looking forward to the time, when, after Gov. VANCE had served out his second term, they could vote Mr. HOLDEN, provided meanwhile he should adhere faithfully to the principles of the Conservative party. But he could not longer "watch and wait." If he attempted to hold out two years more, he would burst outright. His restless ambition would split him open. He became a candidate of his own accord to gratify that ambition—and now we say let Monsieur Tonson run, if it kills him.

Again, many feared, when Mr. HOLDEN announced himself, that it would divide the Conservative party. It is possible that this feeling and this feeling alone, may have prompted some of the friends of Gov. VANCE and Mr. HOLDEN both, to talk about a compromise. But the die has been cast, the Rubicon passed, and it is now too late. If the party is divided let the burthen of the resposibility fall on Mr. HOLDEN'S shoulders, where it belongs. He is the great agitator—the man who "kills and makes alive"—the great blusterer, who talks what he will do, until danger comes, and then he is missing. We do hope Gen. BENNING'S brigade will not come here any more—at least until this cruel war is ended, and never with any hostile intent towards Mr. HOLDEN.

We repeat, *let him run*, and we underwrite, that neither Gov. VANCE nor any one about here will hurt a hair on his head, much less confiscate his property, or "break him on the wheel" unless he acts traitorously to his State government, or commits acts deserving civil process. We assure Mr. HOLDEN that *brandy* is not needed to quiet his nerves. Gov. VANCE will not hurt him.

Gov. Vance Endorsed by the Legislature.

The following resolution, as we stated yesterday, passed the Senate with only two dissenting voices. It came up in the Commons yesterday and passed that House with only three dissenting voices—five in all—almost unanimously:

Resolved, That His Excellency, Gov. Z. B. Vance, is justly entitled to the confidence and thanks of this General Assembly for the able, faithful and success ful manner in which he has heretofore discharged and is now discharging the complicated and arduous duties of the Executive office, embarrassed as it has been by the difficulties growing out the present unjest and fiendish war.

The other resolution, under the decision of the Speaker, not being susceptible of separation from some others introduced, by way of amendment, sustaining the administration of President DAVIS, was not adopted by so large a majority. Could it have been separated and voted upon singly it would have been adopted by the same vote as the above.

We cannot see the propriety of always lugging in President DAVIS in our State affairs. Mr. DAVIS' administration is very unpopular with the people in many respects, and it cannot be bolstered up by legislative resolves. The object of the amendments offered to the Senate resolutions seems to have been intended to embarrass Gov. VANCE'S friends, and to furnish HOLDEN with new material for clap trap and humbuggery.

But the substantial fact that Gov. VANCE has been sustained by the Legislature almost unanimously, is what we wish to call to the attention of the people. The representatives of the people say Gov. VANCE is entitled to the public confidence for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office. Mr. HOLDEN would have the people believe differently. Who is more entitled to belief, the people's representations or Mr. HOLDEN?

We have good reason to believe that one or more of the gentlemen who voted against the above resolution did so, not because they have lost confidence in Gov. VANCE, but because of the unpopularity of certain local appointments made by the Governor, and in order to sustain themselves at home. Of course it could not be expected that every petty appointment made by the Governor would meet the approval of everybody. The Governor, of course, could not personally know the merits and qualfications of the numerous officers he has appointed, and therefore had to rely upon the representations of such persons in the various counties as were presumed to know the fitness of the applicants. We know he would like to cancel a number of appointments he has made, learning from experience that they were "not fit to be made," if he could do so with propriety.

☞ Can it be that President DAVIS has expressed his opposition to the repeal of the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* at this time, in order to influence the action of the General Assembly now in session here on this question? We trust that such is not the case, but the coincidence of the expression of the President's wish in this matter and the probable action of the Legislature in a day or so have given rise to a suspicion.

☞ After to-day we shall devote a good deal of our space to publishing lists of the killed and wounded in the late battles. We consider it the duty of the press to chronicle these casualties from the highest to the lowest. The names of all should be recorded on the scroll of fame, so that future generations may read the history of the present day in the names of those who have offered themselves as willing sacrifices on the altar of their country.

ERRATTA.—In the article in yesterday's issue entitled "The Pharisees," in section 2nd, last line, for "model" read *modern*. In last paragraph, for "Vispusius," read *Vespusius*. For "so painful," read *powerful*.

A LIST OF WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS RECEIVED AT RICHMOND.

FROM MAY 12TH TO 16TH, 1864.

J N Anderson, lieut, 33,	J C McMillan, capt, 30,
T S Armour, priv, 32,	W A Matthews, priv, 5 c,
L M Bean, lieut, 54,	V R May, capt, 5 cav,
L S Biddle, lieut, 61,	S A Mosee, priv, 5 cav,
C N Beavers, lieut, 14,	S A Mustgrove, priv, 1,
G W Blanton, lieut, 34,	J C McDonald, priv 35,
F Bennett, capt, 23,	J J McNeely, priv, 56,
A J Castun, lieut, 2,	R D Orman, lieut, 28,
H A Clements, lieut, 54,	L A Potts, capt, 37,
G Campbell, priv, 54,	C Partin, lieut, 5 cav,
J W Dry, priv, 1st cav,	E B Roberts, lieut, 7,
J C Eaker, priv 56,	J Ray, priv, 1st,
J Fulford, lieut, 3,	H Rugan, priv, 1,
H T Fetts, sergt, 54,	R W Singletary, capt, 44,
E P Fanner, sergt, 56,	J Smith, priv, 1,
J M Grudger, capt, 14,	D P Smart, priv, 56,
A R Gregg, lieut, 51,	G Wilcox, lieut, 26,
P Green, priv, 1,	H L Watson, priv, 5 cav,
J M Hoover, lieut, 41,	J Wallace, priv, 34,
J W Holder, lieut, 41,	R E Woodliff, priv, 44,
J D Irwin, lieut, 20,	J C Wilburn, priv. 14,
J Jones, capt, 14,	W Well, priv, 14,
D Johnson, priv, 1,	T B Wilson, sergt, 45,
Thomas Lea, capt, 4,	R D Weathers, corpl, 14,
W M Lee, lieut, 5,	R Wethers, priv, 23,
A M Long, lieut, 24,	A A Wethers, priv, 1.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, May 23, 1864.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Craven of the M. E. Church.

A communication from the Salt Commissioner for the State was received from the House, and referred to the committee on finance.

Also, a communication from the Auditor of public accounts, which was ordered to be printed.

Also, a resolution in favor of the sureties of J. C. Smith, late sheriff of Alexander county, allowing them further time for the collection of taxes.

The joint select committee in regard to supplying the wants of the families of indigent soldiers reported, recommending an appropriation of $1,000,000, and $7,009 to the families of Indian soldiers.

Mr. Hoke presented a bill, prohibiting the distilation of grain and sugar cane. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

A resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina was adopted for their gallantry in this State and elsewhere.

From the House, resolutions of thanks to Gens. Hoke and Ransom and Commander Cook, and the officers and soldiers under their command, for their gallantry and success in the capture of the towns of Plymouth and Washington, which were unanimously adopted.

A bill was presented to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte.

A message was received from the House proposing to raise a joint select committee, to take into consideration the time of adjournment. Committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Wiggins and Wooley.

Also, from the House, a proposition to raise a joint select committee to take into consideration the condition and relief of citizens of the town of Washington.

Mr. Young introduced a resolution for the relief of the families of indigent soldiers, which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

BILLS, ETC., PASSED 3RD READING.

A bill exempting institutions intended for the education and relief of the children of soldiers from taxation.

A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville manufacturing company.

A bill to prevent the obstruction of the passage of fish in Big Swamp.

A bill incorporating the Cross Creek manufacturing company of Cumberland county.

Resolution (from the House) in regard to importing goods by the State for the use of the army, protesting against the action of Congress, and the regulations arising therefrom, in relation to the subject, and instructing the members of Congress from this State to endeavor to have the obstructions removed.

A bill to incorporate the soldiers female home of Forsythe county.

A resolution in favor of the securities of Lewis Williamson, sheriff of Columbus county, granting further time for the collection of taxes.

A bill to incorporate the Stonewall importing and exporting company.

A bill to incorporate the Iron ford bridge company.

A bill approving the action of the Public Treasurer in regard to the receipt of money for taxes.

A bill incorporating the Yanceyville female seminary.

A bill authorizing the removal of causes pending in counties, subject to the interruption of the public enemy, to other counties within the same judicial district.

A resolution in favor of J. C. Griffith, sheriff of Caswell county

A resolution in favor of Alexander Smith of Transylvania county, exempting him from taxation.

Mr. Sharpe presented a bill to incorporate the Plasterbanks and Saltworks Railroad company. The bill provides that the road run from Statesville to some point on the Virginia and North Carolina line, in the direction of the Virginia Salt works.

A bill was taken up, on its second reading, imposing a tax of 25 per cent on eight per cent coupon bonds, which elicited some discussion, and, on motion, was made the order of business for to-morrow 10 o'clock.

Adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was called to order at ten o'cock a. m.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Nesser presented a memorial from the Mayor and Commissioners of the Town of Salem, asking an exemption from Conscription for the officers of the Fire Department in said town. Referred.

A message from the Governor transmitting to the House a report from the Commissioner appointed for the collection of Cherokee Bonds. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. McCormick, from the committee on the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, reported "a bill concerning the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules. [This bill increases the annual appropriation for the support of said institution to $75,000.]

Mr. Shepherd, from a select committee, reported "resolutions to be laid before Congress, in reference to the rights of North Carolina in the imposition of goods." Adopted.

Mr. McKay, from the joint select committee, to ascertain what further legislation may be necessary to render effectual "an act to restore the courts," reported "a bill to amend an act to restore the courts and for other purposes." Passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Shepherd introduced resolutions relative to a basis of peace. Referred to a select committee of five—ordered to be printed and made the special order for 12 o'clock, m on Wednesday next.

Mr. Patterson, a resolution in favor of Waltar A. Tompson. Referred.

Mr. Rogers, a resolution in favor of J. T. Walker of Wake county. Referred.

A message was received from the Governor, recommending the appointment of an agent to facilitate the collection of bounty, &c., due deceased soldiers. Lies on the table—a bill of like purview having been heretofore reported.

Mr. Ingram, a bill to authorize John A. Long, sheriff of Richmond county, to collect arrears of taxes.

Mr. Cobb, a bill to amend the act authorizing the issue of small treasury notes.

Mr. Dunn, a bill to authorize the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session of Lenoir county to appoint a tax collector.

Mr. Gaskins, a bill to amend an act entitled "an act to exempt certain officers and employees of the State from conscription.

Mr Lemmonds, a bill to exempt soldiers from indictment. Indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Cowles. Yeas 90, nays 1.

Mr. Foy, a bill to repeal "An Act concerning the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence."

BILLS ON 2ND READING.

A bill for the benefit of the legal representatives of deceased soldiers. Passed its 2nd and 3rd readings. [Authorizes the Governor to appoint an agent with a salary of $2300 per annum to discharge the duties specified in the message of the Governor referred to above. The agents is also allowed his necessary expenses.]

A bill to amend the charter of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad. Passed 2nd reading.

Also a resolution in favor of J. S. Montgomery.

Also a resolution in favor of Thos. J. Kennedy.

A bill to amend An Act to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors. Passed 2nd and 3rd readings. [Prohibits distillation from buckwheat and barley.]

A bill to authorize Wm. Ray of Cleaveland county, to distil whiskey for medical purposes. Laid on the table.

A bill to repeal An Act to authorize the Govenor to employ slave labor on fortifications, etc., was rejected on 2nd reading.

Mr Beall, (by leave) introduced a resolution asking the Governor for information relative to the operations of State agents at Saltville, Va. Adopted.

Mr. Shepherd, a resolution concerning Mallett's Battalion, [Requests that this battalion be received into the field service of the Confederate States, under its existing organization.] Adopted.

A resolution concerning the listing and collection of taxes in Watuga county, and a resolution in favor of H. B. Deaver, late tax collector of Madison county. Passed 2d and 3d reading.

A bill to authorize a special term of the County Court of Lenoir county to levy taxes; a bill to enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, and a bill to incorporate Cape Fear Lodge, No. 196, A. Y. M., passed 2d and 3d readings.

A bill to exempt certain citizens from taxation, was laid on the table.

A bill to authorize the County Court of Watauga county to sell the old jail in said county; and a bill to legalize the proceedings of a term of the County Court of Davie county—informally held, passed 2d and 3d readings.

A message from the Senate transmitted an engrossed bill to extend the time for comparing the polls in certain counties, and for other purposes. Passed 1st reading.

An engrossed resolution in relation to Gov. Vance was also transmitted from the Senate.

[This resolution compliments His Excellency for the faithfulness and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office, and expresses confidence in his integrity and patriotism.]

Mr. Cobb offered an amendment in the shape of an additional resolution, expressing like confidence in President Davis, and a grateful appreciation of the heroism of the soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Carter, a division of the question was ordered, and that clause of the amendment, commendatory of the President was adopted—yeas, 45; nays, 42. The second clause of the amendment was unanimously adopted, and the question recurring on the resolutions as amended, they were adopted, with only three dissenting votes.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock, a. m.

GEN JUNIUS DANIEL.—Among the brave and good men that have fallen in the mighty struggle on the Rapidan, the loss of none has pained us more than the death of this worthy son of the Old North State. A polished gentleman in his manners, benevolent in his disposition, and patriotic in his feelings and sentiments, his loss will be severely felt, not only in the army, but at home amid a large circle of friends, who loved him tenderly.—*Christian Sun.*

SMALL POX.—A few cases of Small Pox have occurred in this town within the last few days. We believe that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the disease from spreading, and we apprehend no danger to those who have not or do not come in immediate contact with the disease—*Western Democrat.*

The Legislature and the Orphan Fund.

Dr. DEEMS addressed the Senate on Wednesday, and the House of Commons on Thursday, after adjournment, simply explaining the plan of the Endowment Fund for Orphans of Soldiers.

The following gentlemen, in both branches, made the following subscriptions opposite their names:

Col. Wm. C. Smith, Anson,	$1,500
Maj. P. Richardson, Anson,	1,000
Robt Burnes, Esq., Anson,	200
Giles Mebane, Alamance,	100
R. Y. McAden, Alamance,	400
Dr. E. F. Watson, Alamance,	500
J. W. Russ, Bladen,	2,500
M. F. Arendell, Carteret,	50
S. S. Harrison, Caswell,	1,000
Wm. Long, Caswell,	1,000
J. W. Ellis, Columbus,	100
F. George, Columbus,	500
Henry Walser, Davidson,	100
R. W. Lassiter, Granville,	100
Eugene Grissom, Granville,	150
H. H. Best, Greene,	1,000
Dr. Joyner, Halifax,	300
Dr. McCormick, Harnett,	50
Neill McKay, jr., Harnett,	50
W. H. Avers, Johnston,	1,000
Seth Woodall, Johnston,	100
A. E. Rhodes, Jones,	100
J. Keener, Jackson,	100
A. Costner, Lincoln,	200
Col. Jno. A. Young, Mecklenburg,	1,000
C. W. Wooley, Montgomery,	50
J. M. Lyle, Moore,	100
A. J. Taylor, Nash,	1,000
H. G. Williams, Nash,	1,000
Eli W. Hall, New Hanover,	100
Hon. S. J. Person, New Hanover,	2,500
W. H. Bagley, Pasquotank,	50
Murdoch M. Rae, Robeson,	200
Thos. I. Faison, Sampson,	500
L. A. Powell, Sampson,	500
Wm Kirby, Sampson,	50
W. P. Jones, Wake,	100
B. B. Rives, Wayne,	200
M. K. Crawford, Wayne,	200
Dr. L. Henderson, Warren,	1,000

It is earnestly hoped that before adjournment every member will contribute to this fund. In no more appropriate way could a thank offering be made to Almighty God for the victories He has granted, nor a token be given to his constituents in the army of the sincere desire of every member of the Legislature to do all that he can to mitigate the sufferings of our noble and self sacrificing soldiery.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston County, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. VANCE. 26—tepd.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

CONCERT AND EXHIBITION.

THE ANNIVERSARY CONCERT AND EXHIBITION OF the

RALEIGH BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL

will take place in the Basement Room of the Baptist Church this (Tuesday) night.

The exercises will commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

Admission—One Dollar.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED AS Executor of William Barham dec'd., notifies all creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

May Term, 1864. S. LITTLE.

May 23d, 1864. 6—w6t.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to

May 16. 21—3m. Maj. WM. M. GORDON, Superintendent.

The Donors to the Soldiers' Orphan Fund

ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO MEET IN THE Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th May, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Those who cannot be present, should send proxies. A full attendance is desired for important business.

The Committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, Financial Secretary.

Raleigh, May 2d, 1864. 9—d 2t—wt 27 may.

$19,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES!

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, 28TH MAY, IN FRONT OF THE Store of Messrs. CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers, I shall sell, to the highest bidder,

$19,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES,

One's, Two's and Three's.

The sale is by order of the County Court of Wake, and they will be sold in amounts to suit purchasers.

J. F. HUTCHIN'S, County Trustee.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

May 18. 22—td.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

6—d1m.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE, Asst. Surg. in charge.

11—tf.

MINERS WANTED.

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N., WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to W. W. PEIRCE, Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.